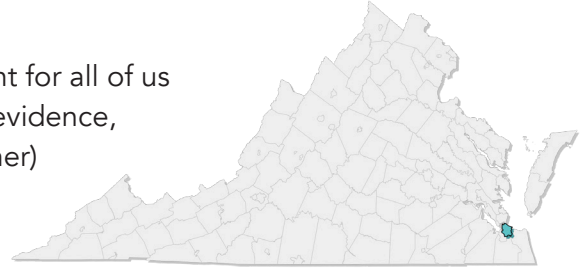


Community Climate Outlook NORFOLK, VA

Norfolk residents will face increasingly severe weather- and climate-related hazards, such as heat waves, flooding, and storm surge.

As the frequency and intensity of local hazards change, it is important for all of us to protect communities and local habitats. Using the best available evidence, scientists can project how climate (long-term averages in daily weather) will change in the future, and the effects this will have on local communities.



Climate information can guide decision-making to help us plan and prepare for future weather and climate hazards. It is important that action includes areas with limited resources and people at higher risk. With justice-minded planning and preparation, Norfolk can build a resilient community for all residents and future generations.

SEA LEVEL RISE



KEY MESSAGE: As temperatures warm, land ice melts and seawater expands causing sea levels to rise around the world. Between 1950 and 2019, sea levels in Virginia rose roughly 1 foot leading to more frequent and severe coastal flooding, and property damage. Sea levels will rise an additional 1 to 6 feet in the next 50 years (by 2070), submerging property and permanently reshaping Norfolk's coastline.



STORM SURGE: Rising sea levels increase the impacts of storm surge allowing waves and severe flooding to reach further inland. Storm surge can damage properties and coastal habitats, erode beaches, and cause serious injury or death.



TIDAL FLOODING: Rising sea levels allow tides to push further inland causing more frequent high tide flooding, putting low-lying housing, commercial property, and infrastructure at risk. Repeated tidal flooding disrupts everyday life by closing roads and overwhelming storm drains.



The graph shows the projected change of sea level in feet above NAVD88 compared to the 1983-2001 average. The blue line shows the sea level rise scenario used for official planning purposes in Virginia. The blue shading shows the range between the low and extreme scenarios for sea level rise. Dots show the observed changes in sea level at Sewell's Point, VA. Data for the future scenarios are retrieved from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).

FUTURE SCENARIOS¹: Future climate will depend, in part, on the efforts that we take today to reduce carbon dioxide emissions from the burning of fossil fuels like coal, oil, and methane gas. This fact sheet presents two scenarios¹ of future climate based on a combination of climate models scaled to Norfolk, VA. The first scenario, a higher-emissions scenario (RCP8.5), assumes continued increase of fossil fuel emissions, with no mitigation. The second, a lower-emissions scenario (RCP4.5), is a scenario where we tackle the issue of emissions head-on by responsibly using our natural resources and implementing strategies that begin to reduce global fossil fuel emissions by 2050, stabilizing carbon dioxide concentrations before 2100.

Access resources for adaptation, data references, and additional outlooks by visiting: marisa.psu.edu/outlooks



CHANGING TEMPERATURE PATTERNS



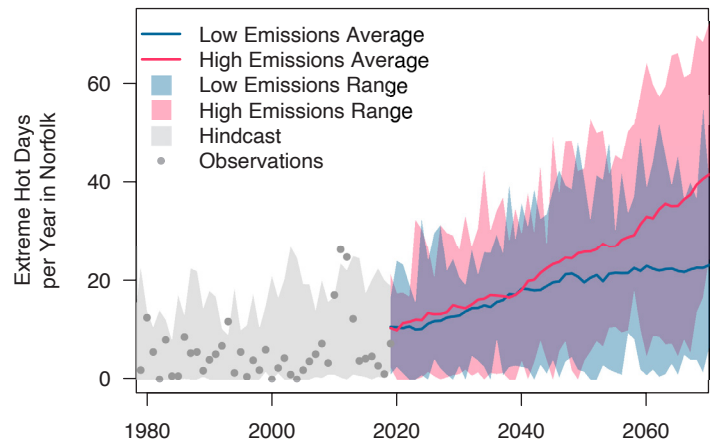
KEY MESSAGE: Human health, local fisheries, and infrastructure are all threatened by higher temperatures. At 95°F, it is hard to keep indoor areas and our bodies cool. Norfolk's summers are getting hotter and this is intensified by the Heat Island effect³. On average, Norfolk sees 6 days per year with temperatures above 95°F (1990-2019 average). Within the next 50 years (by 2070), Norfolk can expect a yearly average of 23 to 42 days above 95°F, with associated increases in cooling costs, reduced air quality, and heat-related illnesses.



HEAT-RELATED ILLNESSES: Heatwaves can kill people and pets. More than 100 Virginians have died from extreme heat between 2010 and 2019. Individuals at higher risk include children, pregnant women, older adults, outdoor workers, and lower-income residents.



ENERGY USE: Heat islands³ increase the demand for air conditioning. In the US, electricity demand for cooling will increase by 5-20% for every added degree C. During heatwaves, increased demand can overload systems causing power companies to conduct rolling brownouts or blackouts to avoid system failure.



The graph shows the number of days in a year with temperatures above or equal to 95°F. Dots represent observed annual days of extreme temperatures and the gray shading shows the hindcast². Two scenarios¹ of the future are shown as a high-emissions scenario (RCP 8.5) in red and a low-emissions scenario (RCP 4.5) in blue. Data for the future scenarios¹ are retrieved from Multivariate Adaptive Constructed Analogs (MACA), and observed data are from the Gridded Surface Meteorological Dataset (gridMET).

CHANGING RAINFALL PATTERNS



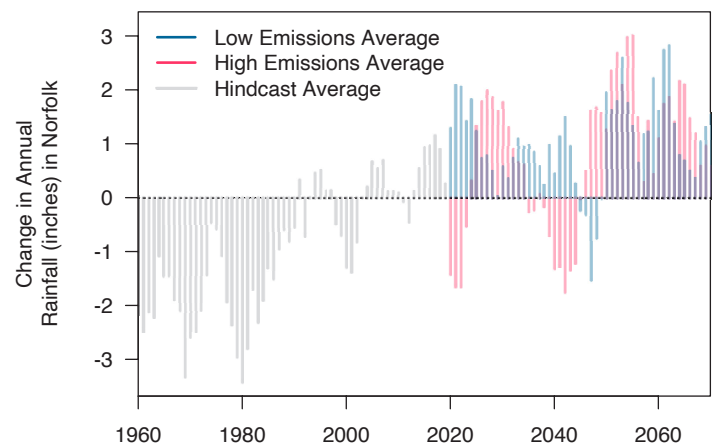
KEY MESSAGE: Heavy rainfall in Norfolk is increasing in frequency and intensity, causing property damage, septic backups, and impacts to water quality in wells, local streams, mold and indoor air quality issues, and the Chesapeake Bay. Annual rainfall in Norfolk will likely increase by an average of 1 to 2 inches (2050-2079 average compared to the 1990-2019 average).



FLOODING: Heavy rain overwhelms infrastructure and drainage systems, causing property damage and covering roads.



REDUCED HUMAN HEALTH: Changing moisture levels impact the spread of mold and illness, including tick- and mosquito-borne diseases. High humidity allows ticks to travel further and promotes mold growth. Flooded areas from rainfall promote mosquito reproduction leading to more mosquitoes.



The graph shows the change in annual rainfall compared to the average between 1990 and 2019. The gray lines show the hindcast². Two scenarios¹ of the future are shown as a high-emissions scenario (RCP 8.5) in red and a low-emissions scenario (RCP 4.5) in blue. Data for the future scenarios¹ are retrieved from MACA.

FOOTNOTES:

¹ Scenarios are a plausible representation of future events. They are not predictions or forecasts, but they offer insight into the implications of developments and actions.

² Hindcasts are model results for a historical period. Hindcasts are useful for comparing observations with model estimates.

³ Heat islands are urban areas where temperatures are higher than the surrounding areas due to high concentrations of infrastructure and limited green space.